FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COUP PLOT, REPORTED ARRESTS

Banzer Reported Under Arrest

PY201552 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1506 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 20 Apr (TELAM)--Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez remains under house arrest at a farm belonging to him in San Javier, Santa Cruz Department, 1,000 km east of La Paz. It was also disclosed that Heberto Castedo Llado, former Santa Cruz prefect, and the current leader in Santa Cruz of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), which is headed by Banzer Suarez, is also under house arrest in Cuevo, 280 km south of Santa Cruz.

So far the government has made no official statement regarding Banzer Suarez' situation or the arrest of former President Alberto Natusch Busch last Friday, as reported by his wife.

Oscar Roman Vaca, current Santa Cruz prefect, stated that some naive politicians think Santa Cruz could lend itself to subversion and to plots. He said: They (the conspirators) follow the orders of Hernan Siles Suazo, whom they used to detest. The prefect asserted that the coup failed, and recalled that the slogan of the subversive movement was statements made by former President Hugo Banzer at the beginning of last week when he asserted that the ADN was withdrawing its support for the current government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Natusch Remains Under Arrest

PY201555 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1511 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Apr (TELAM)--Former President Alberto Natusch Busch remains under arrest at the offices of the state's Special Security Service (SES) where he was visited yesterday by his wife Alba Rubi de Natusch. In statements made to TELAM, Mrs Rubi de Natusch said that her husband, who was arrested on Friday night in this city, is charged with conspiracy. She said that she was able to see her husband yesterday, Sunday, at 1430.

Sources of the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of the SES, have not released any official information on the arrest of the former president or on other political arrests. Former President Banzer remains under house arrest in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km from here.

Mrs Natusch disclosed that Colonel Quiroga, chief of the SES, told here the government had offered her husband the post of Bolivian ambassador to Germany. However, she added, General Natusch Busch intends to remain in Bolivia.

President Denies Arrests

PY201856 Buenos Aires TELAM in 1830 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 20 Apr (TELAM)--President Luis Garcia Meza denied at noon today that former Presidents Natusch Busch and Hugo Banzer Suarez have been detained. General Garcia Meza made these remarks at the army command in the company of Interior Minister Celso Torrelio Villa and Gen Natusch Busch.

Regarding the detention of General Banzer Suarez, the president stated that he had talked with the former president who told him of his desire to go to his establishment in the interior because the former president had several things to do there.

Natusch Busch also stated that the press has circulated rumors on his detention as well as remarks attributed to his relatives.

Press Conference Held

PY202340 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 20 Apr (AFP)--The former president of Bolivia, Gen Alberto Natusch Busch, denied that he had been detained or involved in conspiracies, during a press conference given today at the headquarters of the army's chief of staff. The chief of state, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, attended the press conference. Natusch's wife and daughter had charged the detention of the former president, insisting that he was being held at the Interior Ministry.

Regarding this matter, Natusch stressed that the press sometimes publishes mistaken information. He added that the truth of the matter is that he had not been involved in armed forces matters due to health reasons, but that now that he has recovered he has been exchanging ideas with the army commander in chief (Garcia Meza) regarding his next posting.

Unofficial sources have not discarded the possibility that Natusch, who governed Bolivia from 1 to 15 November 1979, will be invited to take up a post as ambassador, possibly in the FRG, although other sources indicate that he does not want to leave the country.

Asked about his plotting activities together with former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, Natusch said (textually): "I acknowledge and respect and I am grateful to General Banzer, and I am very proud of having been one of his ministers, but I have not spoken with him for several months because I have been residing in Beni Department and he has been living in Santa Cruz. Therefore, it is evident that no plotting activities link us, and it is my absolute belief that General Banzer is not involved in that type of activity."

During the press conference, Garcia Meza treated Natusch deferentially and he clarified that Natusch was once again rejoining the armed forces after having been granted leave for his treatment and cure.

The interior minister, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, indicated that former President Banzer has of his own free will gone to his ranch, located in San Javier, Santa Cruz Department, and that it is not true that he is under house arrest.

Regarding this matter, the prefect of Santa Cruz, Oscar Roman Vaca, said to the state radio at noon today that Banzer had been invited to remain at his ranch for his own security, as he has been threatened by elements of the ultraleft. The newspaper HOY, in this morning's edition, reported that Roman Vaca stressed that Banzer's decision to withdraw his support of Garcia Meza was the signal for a subversive coup.

Finally, Garcia Meza, in statement to the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA, indicated that Banzer's conduct is due to his not having been named commander in chief of the armed forces, as was his desire.

He added that he has at no time asked General Banzer's counsel in order to run his government (as the former president had confirmed), because when Banzer was president he did not listen to suggestions.

Before the reporters left the headquarters of the army chief of staff, Torreli recalled, onbe again, that the activities of the political parties are in total recess and that there will be no exceptions under any circumstances.

Banzer Releases Statement

PY210412 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0354 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 20 Apr (TELAM)--A five-point statement signed by General Banzer has been released to the media of this city of eastern Bolivia--the second most important city in the country--by supporters of the former president. In the statement, Banzer harshly criticizes the government of General Garcia Meza.

In his statement, Banzer regards the rumors that he has been plotting with General Natusch Busch against the government of General Garcia Meza as a clumsy maneuver to retaliate for the ADN's (Nationalist Democratic Alliance) refusal to commit itself to the immorality and inefficiency that prevail in the country. He also categorically rejects reports that the ADN has been committed to subversion, much less to puerile extremism or drug traffic.

Regarding the reports that he was under arrest at his San Javier Ranch, located near Santa Cruz, Banzer stated that he has no knowledge that such an attitude had been adopted, but that if there is any intention of arresting him it will have to be done by force.

He asserted that in his talks with the government he had made suggestions seeking to improve the country's image and the upholding of the nation's principles. The arrest of General Natusch Busch is interpreted by the former president as a lack of unity within the armed forces, asserting that Natusch and other members of the military believe that they are badly commanded and badly governed, as they indicate that not only has the principle of command and discipline been broken, but also that nobody is making an effort to show an example of seriousness and moderation, which are the bases of morale. Nobody is demonstrating capability, which is a requirement for commanding and governing.

Banzer reasserts his desire to struggle for the people because, if by expressing what the people feel and see we are going to be deprived of our freedom and the right to live, well, then it is worthwhile to risk everything, the former president's document states.

MILITARY COMMANDERS SET FORTH OBJECTIVES

PY171525 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 Apr (TELAM)--An exhortation to the Bolivian people to take part in the restoration of democracy, overcome past differences and to lay aside antagonisms, and giving assurances that it is the army that is responsible for institutionalizing the process, came at the end of the meeting of commanders of large units and military institutes, which had been held for 24 hours in Cochabamba City, 600 km east of La Paz.

The document begins by saying that by 1980 Bolivia had been beset by major frustrations in all fields. An immense and dangerous power vacuum existed characterized by disorder, corruption and widespread subversion, with an accelerated economic and social deterioration which had brought the country to the brink of disintegration. The document indicates that the continuous institutional crisis encouraged terrorism, social chaos and the loss of faith in the future of the country.

To reach these objectives, they set forth five points: 1) national unity and integration; 2) national security; 3) development; 4) sovereignty; and 5) a return to the sea, which is Bolivia's heritage and nonrenounceable right.

The military document says that in order to gain these objectives it is necessary for the army, which is a member of the armed forces and a rallying factor for our nationalism, to be responsible for the institutionalization of the process; and it is necessary for the people, rising above past differences and putting aside antagonisms, to give their cooperation in the restoration of a democracy which will permit the active and real participation of all sectors, and which in accordance with the concepts in the basic documents which have been issued by the junta of commanders, will assure that the participation of future generations will not be hampered by the past in the future prosecution of national reconstruction.

BRIEFS

SOVIET BOOK SHOW--Army chief of staff, Gen Jorge Aguila Tehran, opened on Thursday an exposition of Soviet books dealing with military subjects. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Mar 81 p 9 PY]

PRESIDENCY OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PY181515 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1502 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Brasilia, 16 Apr (TELAM)--Brazil's goal in its relations with Argentina is the development of cooperation at all levels, said chief of the Military Household of the Presidency, Cen Danilo Venturini. This declaration by Venturini was made known here today after it was made at a brief press conference granted yesterday at the conclusion of a ceremony presenting swords to 12 new brigadier generals.

Brazil also wants the government of Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola to continue the policy of understanding of Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, he affirmed.

As for the recent affirmation by President Joao Figueiredo that it is better for Brazil to have a democracy with difficulties than a progressive dictatorship, Venturini said that the head of the nation had done nothing more than reiterate yet again his aim to perfect democracy in the nation. Democracy, specified Venturini, continues to be the best way to promote common good.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

PY201501 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Moscow (O GLOBO)--TASS reported yesterday that the Soviet Union and Brazil have signed a scientific-technical cooperation agreement involving a broad exchange of information, licenses and patents, including also the exchange of delegations of experts and the organization of seminars and expositions.

The agreement was signed by Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and for Brazil by Joao Clemente Baena Soares, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

On signing the agreement, Marchuk stated that "the Soviet Union and Brazil have great potential in the areas of technology and science," and that cooperation in these sectors "will have favorable repercussions on their trade relations."

The Soviet Union has already signed similar agreements with Bolivia, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DROPS IN ALL SECTORS

PY201932 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Apr 81 p 13

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--In a document released yesterday, the Sao Paulo State federation of Industries (FIESP) states that industrial production has dropped practically in all sectors. FIESP has done research on production in 11 sectors during the period March 1980-February 1981, revealing a 5-percent growth, "one of the lowest rates recorded since mid-1978."

During the same period, the 11 sectors--which represent more than 80 percent of the total employed personnel, salaries, sales and consumption of electricity in the state manufacturing industry--operated at 84 percent of installed capacity, which is lower than the 84.2 percent used between February 1980 and January 1981.

BRIEFS

PTB PRESIDENT--Brasilia, 19 Apr (AFP)--The national convention of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB], which was held here today, reelected former Deputy Ivette Vargas as president of the party. The PTB obtained its registration with the electoral court on 12 May 1980. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 20 Apr 81 PY]

PRC VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY171837 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 17 Apr (TELAM)--PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin will end his 4-day official visit to Chile today, traveling to Brazil and various other Latin American countries.

Chilean Foreign Ministry circles said that the visit of the representative of the Beijing government was mutually satisfying. It dealt with various subjects of bilateral interest.

The Chinese vice foreign minister concurred with the Chilean foreign policy of not interfering in the internal politics of other countries, freedom of determination of peoples and common opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He also made apparent his opposition to Soviet hegemonic designs on Central America.

COPPER MINE WORKERS DECIDE TO GO ON STRIKE

PY162132 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0413 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Rancagua, 16 Apr (LATIN)--It was announced here today that two of the eight unions of the state owned El Teniente copper mine decided to go on strike last night after their demands for salary readjustments were rejected.

Leaders of the Caletones Foundry Professional and Industrial Union told the press that 1,517 out of 1,745 workers voted for the strike. There were 33 votes against it and seven abstentions.

According to Chilean labor laws, the strike must be carried out 3 working days after the vote if a last-minute solution is not reached.

Therefore, the strike in the largest underground mine in the world will be carried out starting Tuesday due to the Easter holiday.

The workers requested a (?10)-percent salary readjustment over the cost of living increase but the state copper corporation, owner of the mine, only offered 2 percent.

CIVILIAN PLANES VIOLATE PERUVIAN AIRSPACE

PY202020 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Excerpt] The small planes that were detained in Peru will presumably arrive in the country this afternoon. This information was released by the manager of the Santiago Aero Club, (Gerardo Lopez).

The nine small Chilean civilian airplanes were obliged to land at the Tumbes airport, in northern Peru, last Friday under the accusation of having violated Perevuan airspace.

M-19 COMMANDO GROUP BROADCASTS TELEVISION MESSAGE

PA201429 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0249 GMT 20 Apr 81

[By Francisco Diaz Gonzalez]

[Text] Bogota, 19 Apr (EFE)--A 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla commando group this evening interrupted a Colombian television channel. Today is the 11th anniversary of the creation of this movement.

The interference lasted approximately 10 minutes. During that time, a male voice read a communique. Colombia's national anthem was played at the beginning and end of the guerrilla broadcast. The reception was poor and for this reason the message was barely audible.

The speaker, who was not seen in the television screen, referred to today's date and reaffirmed that "the M-19 will continue struggling to secure liberty and democracy in Colombia." All the Colombian cities have been under military control since yesterday in preparation for this new M-19 anniversary. No incidents have been reported.

Police and army forces have been patrolling day and night, checking pedestrians and cars. The date, with the exception of the tight security measures and the television interference, passed unnoticed by the people.

The news media, radio, television and the press, made no mention of this date in history. There is radio and television censorship; the newspapers imposed self-censorship.

According to experts, the M-19 interferes with television broadcasts from either a parked or a moving vehicle. The system consists of changing the frequency of a radiotelephone to the 179.75 megahertz of one channel or the 191.75 of the other.

Considering the low power of the transmitter--20 watts--the effectiveness of the radio interference is limited to sectors close to the transmission site, according to the experts.

If the transmitting takes place from a hill or from tall buildings, the area covered by the interference is greater. When this type of interference takes place, the police stop many vehicles with antennas near the area where it is believed the guerrilla action took place.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY REOPENED AFTER 20-DAY CLOSURE

PA202006 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1433 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Bogota, 20 Apr (EFE)--After being closed for 20 days due to disorders, the National University of Colombia was reopened today amid special measures but without military surveillance.

Through the Education Ministry, the government has asked all the university sectors to combat violence on the university campus as the only way to guarantee the continuation of classes.

More than 10,000 students attend the National University. Their academic activities were interrupted on 1 April due to violent disturbances that left a toll of several students and policemen wounded and substantial property damage to the university.

The university authorities indicated there is no logic in allowing a minority to force the suspension of classes through anarchic acts. They added that the desire to study and the defense of the university as a means of instruction should prevail over that minority.

FURTHER GUERRILLA TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED

Guardsman Wounded in Explosion

PY201302 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 18 Apr (AFP)--A civil guardsman lost his left hand yesterday while attempting to defuse a dynamite charge tied to a microwave tower in Puno. Meanwhile there were two other terrorist attacks in Arequipa and Lima.

Guardsmen Wilmer Vasquez and Pedro Borja, who were on surveillance duty, detected two explosive charges of 10 sticks of dynamite tied to the pillars of a microwave antenna in Puno, 1,313 km southeast of Lima. Vasquez had managed to defuse one of the charges and was trying to defuse the other when it exploded blowing off his left hand and wounding him in the left thigh. He had to be brought to Lima, according to information released by the headquarters of this police organization.

In the wake of the attack, seven persons have been arrested in Puno on suspicion of involvement and have been brought to Lima for investigation.

In the meantime, the correspondent of a local daily in Arequipa has reported that early last Thursday a dynamite charge thrown from a vehicle exploded inside the civil guards' station in Hunter shantytown, damaging windows and the main door.

A group of unknown persons set fire yesterday to the private San Lorenzo School in the densely populated Rimac district of suburban Lima. As a result five classrooms were destroyed. Firemen managed to put out the fire only after 4 hours of hard work.

This chain of attacks has taken place despite the severe antiterrorist law recently issued by the government. In this regard, Deputy Aureo Zagarra of the ruling Popular Action Party stated yesterday that between July 1980 and April 1981, 700 terrorist attacks have been perpetrated against public services and state and privately owned buildings.

Civil Guard Dies in Clash

PY210026 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2124 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--A civil guard died in a clash with suspected extremists who were trying to dynamite a power transmission tower in the Andean region, 240 km southeast of Lima, government officials reported here today.

The incident took place last Saturday night in the Yauli district when four strangers, presumably members of the Maoist group Shining Path, clashed with the police.

A spokesman for the Civil Guard General Directorate today said that a guard was killed when police personnel surprised suspected extremists who were trying to blow up a power transmission tower of the Mantao hydroelectric plant.

The guard, who was identified as Ignacio Centeno, was the first casualty of the clashes with extremists in the wake of charges made by government Deputy Aureo Zegarra against the Shining Path group of having perpetrated 700 attacks and sabotage actions in the past 10 months.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY ON RELATIONS WITH COLOMBIA

PA201855 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 20 Apr (AFP)--A close aide of President Luis Herrera Campins said here today that all the problems between Colombia and Venezuela are not greater than or hinder the necessary coordination in areas in which there are common positions. Ramon Guillermo Aveledo, private secretary of the chief of state, said that Colombia and Venezuela are Andean and Caribbean democracies that equally face situations of changes and confrontations in those areas and therefore their agreement of views are "infinitely superior" to "possible differences."

Aveledo admitted that there is friction regarding the delimitation of marine and submarine areas off the Guajira Peninsula, some border rivers and the intense immigration of Colombians to Venezuela. Those problems require prompt, practical and equitable attention, he stressed. However, according to Aveledo, the areas that need joint effort are greater and more important, not only because of the two country's common history but also because of their current needs.

He stressed Colombia and Venezuela's Caribbean location, indicating that this area requires joint attention because the strife provoked by the recent independences and the ideological contrast with which "the imperialisms seem to be playing" equally affects the two countries.

Colombia and Venezuela's commitment to the Andean Pact, "whose enemies have recently been very active," demands agreements because both the Colombians and Venezuelans "have demonstrated their firm support" of Andean integration.

Aveledo indicated that the "serious and civic" path he proposes could cause misunderstandings for the time being but in the long run will be more fruitful since it is not a demagogic path and would not face setbacks or problems at its inception.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

PA180102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Caracas, 17 Apr (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos met here today with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins during a 3-hour stopover in Venezuela on his return to Quito from Houston. "Ecuador is studying its position in the Andean Pact but it once again reiterates its deeply Bolivarian spirit," Roldos told newsmen at the Simon Bolivar Airport.

The two presidents discussed the Andean Pact, to which the two countries belong, and other Latin American subjects. It has not been ruled out that Herrera Campins mentioned Venezuela's territorial claim to Guyana, its English-speaking neighbor, because Venezuela wants the world to know the historic and juridical foundations of its claim.

The border dispute between Ecuador and Peru was also discussed but Roldos refused to publicly link it to Andean Pact problems. A newsman asked Roldos about Ecuador's support of the Andean agreement "despite Peru's presence" and Roldos replied that saying "despite the presence" of a country is implying a negative attitude. "Ecuador is a highly positive country," he said, adding that it is "also aware of the meaning of brotherhood."

No bilateral declaration was expected to be issued as a result of Roldos' meeting with Herrera Campins, which was almost an incidental part of his return trip from the United States where he underwent medical examinations. Roldos stressed that the meeting served to strengthen the "long and deep friendship" with his Venezuelan counterpart.

Before seeing him off, Herrera Campins gave gifts to Roldos and Mrs Marta Bucaram de Roldos and invited President Roldos' children, Diana and Santiago, to visit Venezuela.

SOVIET NUCLEAR OFFICIALS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

FL182023 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 18 Apr 81

[By Francisco Siller]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 Apr (NOTIMEX)--USSR Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev today expressed his country's concern about outer space being turned into a militarized and armed zone, since it would increase the threat of a space war. He said the USSR has expressed its position to the effect that space should not be used for military purposes or for nuclear weapons.

The diplomat was interviewed at Mexico City International Airport where he went to receive his country's deputy minister of atomic energy, A. Mozov. [as received; possibly Ivan Morozov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy] Mozov arrived in this city to participate in a meeting of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America (OPANAL), an organization based on Protocol 2 of the Tlatelolco treaty.

There will be delegations of the United States, Great Britain, China, France, USSR and other nations at the meeting, in which special emphasis will be placed on the creation of denuclearized zones and the creation of zones of peace and detente in countries where acute international conflicts exist.

The Soviet deputy minister of atomic energy, A. Mozov, said there are circumstances of a political nature hindering denuclearization, especially in zones of Central Europe and Asia. However, he expressed confidence that a satisfactory solution would be reached soon. Concluding, he explained that nuclear disarmament negotiations have been moving slowly since little progress has been made in them. He added that the USSR always is willing to give in, as long as the other powers do the same.

PEMEX COMMENTS ON NEW OIL FIELDS IN SABINAS

FL201649 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1704 GMT 19 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The national oil production and the discovery of new oil fields, such as the one at the Sabinas River basin in the State of Coahuila, are not the results of fortuitous situations but of the efforts of a competent administration and qualified workers. This was indicated in a report prepared by Mexican Petroleum--Pemex--State Enterprise when referring to priority tasks aimed at locating oil fields, which mentions the Sabinas River basin in the State of Coahuila in the northern part of the country, outside of the traditional oil area of the gulf coastal plains. Important methane gas fields have been found in that area which do not contain liquids or impurities, making it possible for the delivery of the product to consumption centers without delay.

The mesozoic Gulf of Sabinas, whose geographic center is the city of Monclova, existed between the peninsulas of Tamaulipas and Coahuila. Subsequently, it was filled up with sediment of the judaic and cretaceous ages.

In addition to the priority areas there are others which have been designated new provinces with new possibilities: the Sebastian-Purisima basin; Iray and continental shelf (Pacific Coast on the peninsula of Baja California); province of Chihuahua; San Felipe-Tiburon Island (continental shelf of the Gulf of California); marine province of Mazatlan; the provinces of Salina Cruz, Mochoacan, Guerrero, Placiaco, Zongolica and the neovolcanic axis; province of the central mesa and the Valles shelf; and the ground province of Chiapas.

PRELATE REPORTS 'HUNDREDS' OF GUATEMALAN REFUGEES

PA181957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Oaxaca, Mexico, 18 Apr (AFP)--Bartolome Carrasco, the Mexican archbishop of Oaxaca, charged here today that "our Guatemalan brothers are crossing the border with Mexico in large numbers due to the fear of being caught by the oppressors of their country."

The clergyman added that "these oppressors torture and kill those who try to protest the injustices."

Archbishop Carrasco said that "the Government of Guatemala tortures and murders clergymen whom it takes for guerrillas" and stressed that he has reliable reports of these facts, reiterating that "peasants and minors are fleeing by the hundreds."

"This desolate picture," he added, "cannot blind us. Here in Oaxaca, in Mexico, these displaced persons suffer when they seek real social justice. They are oppressed by injustices and never have the legal means with which to defend themselves."

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO EEC--Mexico City, 14 Apr (NOTIMEX)--The Secretariat of Programming and Budget reported today that Mexican exports to the European Economic Community in 1980 amounted to $1,003,500,000, a 96.3-percent increase over the previous year. France heads the list with 27.1 percent of the total of Mexican exports. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 15 Apr 81 FL]

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--Paris, France, 15 Apr (NOTIMEX)--An agricultural-livestock research agreement to facilitate the exchange of documents, scientific and biological material and experiences was signed today between Mexico's National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) and France's National Institute of Agricultural-Livestock Research (INRA). CONACYT Director Edmundo Flores and INRA Director Jacques Poly signed the agreement which calls for annual research programs, exchange of research delegations and training of specialized personnel. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1923 GMT 15 Apr 81 FL]

NOTIMEX-VENPRES AGREEMENT--Mexico City, 8 Apr (NOTIMEX)--NOTIMEX press agency of Mexico and VENPRES of Venezuela today signed an agreement for the exchange of news. The document was signed by NOTIMEX Director General Pedro Ferriz Santa Cruz and departmental director general at the Venezuelan Information Ministry, Laurentzi Odriozola. The two press agencies will establish direct satellite communication between Mexico City and Caracas as soon as possible. The material received at each office will be distributed free to their respective users and clients. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Apr 81 FL]

POLITICIAN CALLS FOR UNITED POLITICAL OPPOSITION

PA201708 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 1

[By Carlos Nunez]

[Text] Dr Carlos Ivan Zuniga, [a leader of the Popular Action Party created in May 1980], admitting that there is a corregimiento representatives assembly but noting that democracy must be strengthened, has proposed that the opposition should support a single candidate in the next presidential elections because otherwise "the government will win."

Dr Zuniga told CRITICA that he is willing to talk with Gen Omar Torrijos about a wider-based democracy "as long as there is maturity to understand that a dialogue with Torrijos does not mean a surrender to the regime."

When told that in his position there is always a slight yearning to return to the oligarchic past, Zuniga stated: "Those of you who support the process are very skillful at presenting those of us who oppose it as persons who want to return to the past. We, who have criticized the past, cannot accept that criticism: We don't want to return to the past. We want the country to really take a democratic path. What our party, the "Popular Action," wants, is the discontinuation of a formal and phony democracy, like that of the past, where the Panamanian people are not truly represented in government bodies, which is what is happening now. In the past there was a formal democracy of the Panamanian bourgeoisie or oligarchy, which manipulated this democracy, and now there is only some sort of half-hearted efforts at a formal democracy that isn't based on the people either. However, it is undeniable that the present National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives has a broad popular base, but it does not have enough power to be effective."

Zuniga insisted on calling for a constituent assembly to prepare "that democratic strengthening" and to have later popular and direct elections to elect the president of the republic.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT EXTRADITE YOUTHS FROM COLOMBIA

PA210402 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Interview with Panamanian Attorney General Olmedo Miranda by Ivan Zurita in Panama City on 20 April--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Some citizens are of the opinion that the Panamanian Government should request the extradition of or have the Colombian Government turn over to Panama the five Panamanian youths captured with the Colombian guerrillas. What are the possibilities of making this request?

[Answer] Look here, Ivan, my opinion is that the Panamanian Government cannot request the extradition of the Panmanian citizens who have been captured by the Colombian authorities because of their involvement with the guerrillas. Extradition is not involved in this case because these Panamanians have not committed any crime in Panamanian territory. I think the Panamanian Government and justice minister, and Colonel Noriega, National Guard G-2 chief, were in Colombia in March. This proves that the Panamanian Government has not forsaken these Panamanians under arrest in Colombia. They will surely be prosecuted by a military court in Colombia, and I believe that the Panamanian Government can then try to get the Colombian authorities to turn them over to us. But this would be a government-to-government affair, considering the good relations between our countries. On several occasions Panama, through the general attorney's office, has turned over Colombian citizens who have committed crimes here to the Colombian authorities in a demonstration of that Bolivarian brotherhood which has always existed between Panama and Colombia.

[Question] In other words, any action taken on behalf of the Panamanians can only be done as an act of good will, or is there any clause in international law which could serve as a basis for this request?

[Answer] We do not have any agreement with Colombia for the exchange of prisoners as we have with Mexico and the United States. It would be different if we had such an agreement. These Panamanian citizens could ask to serve their term in Panamanian prisons, but since we have no such agreement with Colombia, we cannot do anything in this regard.

FIRE IGNITED AT STUDENT FEDERATION OFFICE

PA190149 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Criminals may have ignited a fire at the offices of the Federation of Panamanian Students in La Exposicion. Two people who were sleeping there woke up due to the thick smoke and realized the situation. Since they could do nothing else, they left the office after sounding the alarm.

The incident happened at 0300 today. Almost immediately afterward, the firemen and national guardsmen showed up and rapidly put the fire out.

Security officers and federation members this morning were trying to establish the damage and the reason for the crime since it is believed criminals had something to do with the fire. No injuries were reported.

Anti-Torrijos Group Named

PA201643 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The self-styled Torrijist Destruction Movement [Movimeinto de Destruccion Torrijista--MDT] last night took responsibility for the attack against the headquarters of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP].

A male who identified himself as spokesman of the MDT, which was unknown until early this week, told LA PRENSA over the telephone that "the operation carried out against the FEP is proof of our existence." He also announced that similar actions will be carried out this week.

A fire of a considerable size early yesterday morning destroyed the headquarters of the FEP located on 33d Street and Mexico Avenue. FEP Secretary General Mario Panther has confirmed that three students sleeping inside the headquarters were able to save themselves.

Panther denounced the incident and stated that all the belongings inside the headquarters were lost.

Although Panther said he was unaware of the motive, he linked it with the recent actions that the FEP has been carrying out in favor of five of its members who were captured and are being tried by a court-martial in Colombia as a result of the latest offensive of the guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19).

On Monday, a man who identified himself as a spokesman of the MDT told LA PRENSA that in the parking lot of the Javier School Chapel proof would be found that Roberto Garrido, one of the five Panamanians being tried by a court-martial in Colombia, had not participated in the M-19 actions on his own free will.

Our reporters found at the location a bag with a letter addressed to our director, Carlos Ernesto Gonzalez de la Lastra. The letter had the following message: "Attention 'Torrijos', we tell you that in 1981 a bullet will enter the head of one of your relatives if you don't leave. We are the DT!

The LA PRENSA management reported this to the proper authorities.

Subsequently, new calls of the same group were received in which it insisted that the group really exists and demanded the publication of its threats against the relatives of Gen Omar Torrijos.

The latest call that LA PRENSA received was the one in which the spokesman of the self-styled MDT took responsibility for the attack on the FEP office.

Panther Blames Ultraright

PA202254 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] The attack on the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] offices concerns all the progressive and democratic forces of Panama because it is a terrorist attack of a political nature perpetrated by the ultraright. These charges were made by FEP Secretary General Mario Panther at a press conference which is underway at this very moment.

Panther considers the allegedly criminal attack on the FEP headquarters as the prelude, in the Republic of Panama, to the use of terrorism as a violent means to prevent democracy. Panther added that this attack was not a result of an internal struggle between student factions. The students, he said, have matured and are turning to dialogue to solve the educational problems in Panama.

Panther blamed the ultraright and said that they behave like fascists. Here are some of his comments:

[Begin recording] In our country, therefore, this is not a problem which concerns the FEP alone. In our opinion, it concerns all the popular organizations, all the patriotic, democratic and progressive organizations.

We believe that this is a terrorist action originating from ultraright groups. In the past few months, the ultrarightist and fascist groups in Panama have been saying that we should not wait for democracy to develop in our country, that we should not wait until 1984 and seize political power much sooner then 1984.

These are ultrarightist actions carried out by people whose identities we know. We know what ties they have, which media they use to express themselves, which consortiums they belong to, and the institutions and international organizations they are linked to. We have fully identified these persons, and are therefore able to say that they have much more to lose from the danger of generating violence in our country. [end recording]

PRD SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO NICARAGUA'S FSLN

PA102259 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Apr 81

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, of Panama has sent a message of solidarity to the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, and the Nicaraguan people.

The FSLN National Directorate received the solidarity message from the PRD denouncing the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua. The message says that the PRD supports the Nicaraguan people's struggle for national liberation, their economic and political independence and protests U.S. Government economic aggression against the Nicaraguan people. The PRD also says in its message that it supports the Nicaraguan Government and people in the efforts they have made for national reconstruction in order to build a free and independent nation.

[Signed] Gerardo Gonzales, PRD secretary general.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT INFORMS PEOPLE OF ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PA202035 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Apr 81

["Letter to the Costa Rican People" from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, dated 12 April 1981, given to the news media at the government palace on 20 April]

[Excerpts] A Common Goal and a United Effort.

Costa Ricans: I believe I have the obligation to write you this letter. I think it is necessary that you read it, that you take it seriously, that you think carefully about its contents, and that we all draw up a common goal for ourselves.

For many years we Costa Ricans have been spending much more than we have produced. We import much more than what we export. We import a lot of everything. We produce less than what we spend. We travel, we spend, we go into debt.

Now we have to resolve our economic and financial problems all of a sudden; we are forced to do this. The situation in the world and in Costa Rica forces us to act vigorously to resolve our problems. Besides, we have very few options and we have to recognize what they are and work to implement them. This is our common goal.

Interest rates are now going up; oil prices are going up; the cost of food, clothes, raw material, tools, and construction material is going up; but the price of coffee has not gone up.

We are a country that depends on bigger countries. Experts are telling us that prices will not be improving soon in those coutries. In the United States and in other rich countries, problems will continue increasing and they will continue affecting us from there.

The experts say that there is chaos in Central America. In South America, inflation will continue increasing greatly. The same is true for Israel and for almost every country.

In Africa and Asia, many nations are on the verge of starvation. Inflation continues to grow in socialist countries. No one is escaping from this situation.

Consequently, this year of 1981 and the following year will be difficult, very difficult, years. World inflation will hit us. For this reason we must make a special effort to overcome the harm that is being produced, that is arising, in Costa Rica. This is what we are doing and what we have promised the IMF we would do.

I am respectfully asking consumers to save, workers to produce, businessmen to export and politicians to carry out their campaigns exercising the prudence that the Central American situation demands. I am asking the deputies to approve the laws that the country needs. They will do it if they dedicate their time to do it.

I have repeatedly said this.

In the international world, we are neither with the aligned nor with the nonaligned. The president of the republic is neutral in domestic matters; he has no party and he is at the service of all the men and groups of good will who seek harmony and peace.

We still have time. We can still correct our problems; let's do so. After all, this is a personal decision. The times of paternalism that did so much harm to Costa Rica are over. We have signed an agreement with the IMF, and I am prepared to comply with it. I know that it demands much sacrifice and much effort. However, I am here to govern and not to gain quick popularity.

To those who may seek confort, I say: Have no illusions. To those who try to solve problems by criticizing, I caution: Don't waste your time. To those who believe that in 1982 everything will be solved, I state: Don't fool yourselves. I have the spirit to continue struggling for Costa Rica. I know that those who live to criticize will continue doing so. This will not stop me. I will fulfill my duty and time will tell. I expect everybody's assistance. In this way my task, everybody's tasks, will become easier.

I am asking the Costa Rican people for help. Costa Rica does not belong to me alone. It is a great, common and solidary enterprise. Let us march toward the future, seeking in our work and austerity our common goal.

Signed: Rodrigo Carazo, president of the republic. 12 April 1981.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON ECONOMIC NEEDS, MURDER ENQUIRIES

PA210339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0135 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran junta, said today that El Salvador needs $200-$300 million to help the national economy.

Duarte made this statement during a meeting with U.S. Republican Congressman Robert Dornan

The meeting was held at the presidential house, and President Duarte explained that El Salvador needs more military aid to fight the guerrillas, but he explained that "the aid we need is not combat troops because we could not allow this. What we need is more helicopters."

With regard to the arrest of Salvadorans Hans Christ and Ricardo Sol Meza, linked to the death of two U.S. labor leaders and Rodolfo Viera, president of the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA), the president said that "they are being investigated because they were found in a hotel room where the crime occurred, according to a witness."

Viera was murdered together with two U.S. advisers, Michael Peter Hammer and Mark David Pearlman, last 3 January at the San Salvador Sheraton Hotel cafeteria.

"This proves," the president added, "that justice is respected in El Salvador."

Both Hans Christ and Sol Meza are from wealthy Salvadoran families.

Duarte also said that the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) "may participate in the 1983 elections if it respects the rules of the game and the laws."

Robert Dornan Republican congressman from California, who is now in the country to learn the reality of the Salvadoran crisis, said, referring to the Salvadoran security corps, that "they do not have a good reputation," and that, therefore, he has offered to help the country's customs police send its members to the Los Angeles Police Academy "where they can receive training in the handling of prisoners."

With regard to the three U.S. nuns murdered in December in El Salvador, Dornan said that "the nuns were saints and martyrs and that they had died serving Jesus Christ."

In this connection, President Duarte said that "several 1963-model G-3 rifle bullets were found where the nuns were killed and that the Salvadoran Army uses 1968 models."

APPOINTMENT OF NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR WELCOMED

PA202338 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Apr 81 p 12, 15

[Carlos Giron commentary: "Importance of the U.S. Ambassador in El Salvador]

[Excerpts] The expectations and hopes of Salvadorans on the results of the U.S. presidential elections were not in vain. These expectations were aroused by the great influence--as such--that the United States exerts on our nation.

Luck, let us say, favored us with the attitude shown by the U.S. voters. Mr Carter was sent back to planting peanuts and the helm of the ship of state was placed in the hands of the Republican candidate, Mr Ronald Reagan.

The expectations of Salvadorans were not in vain. The Republican candidate won, and immediately things began to change for the better, though not as abruptly as many would have wished. This does not mean that the same goals cannot be achieved.

From the very moment of the triumph of the Republican candidate, a believer and defender of freedoms and of the worth of man and a free economy, the Salvadoran situation also began to change. It was decided to support the military front openly and even Carter himself supported this idea at the end. The situation was obvious. The first thing was to define the situation in this area and then to make amends for the things done wrong.

The truth is that Reagan does not want to wait for one stage to be completed before starting another. This is why he is sending his new ambassador who, according to the first reports, is knowledgeable in economic and business matters. This reveals the priority which the U.S. President gives these aspects within the framework of the Salvadoran situation.

It would seem that many Salvadorans have accepted the idea that the United States, (its rulers) will solve our problems. In this, however, we are merely being realistic. Never had the country suffered such barefaced interventionism as during the days of Mr Carter. We thought that former Ambassador White, sadly recalled because of his nefarious actions, was the most important person at our presidential house. The country was in his hands. Therefore, he was dismissed by the incoming Reagan administration.

Now Ambassador Deane R. Hinton has been appointed. We can imagine that he has been carefully selected so that he will not make the same serious mistakes that White did. Also, he was chosen to help a completely bankrupt country following the reformist policy devised by the previous U.S. administration and the excesses committed in this respect by Mr White.

The importance of the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador is, in our opinion, that instead of a politician, Mr Reagan sends us a man who understands economic and business affairs since he has held a post as assistant secretary in these matters in the U.S. Government. The purpose is clear: El Salvador is a country practically facing economic collapse and from here it must be raised. Therefore, the new U.S. administration sends us someone who, in one way or another, can help. It is logical to think that we, the Salvadorans, must make the main effort in striving for this recuperation, but before this we must tie the hands of the practitioners of sleight of hand who have us in this situation and who can sink us further, in which case any effort to rescue the nation will be useless.

It is evident that Reagan understands this situation. This is why he sends us a diplomat who can help us put our house in order so that it will not collapse completely.

This is a great hope. Our businessmen cannot swim against the tide. What they want is a recognition of the main role they have to play and a minimum guarantee of security and respect so that they can work.

In other words, it would seem that the message is: Enough of reformist and revolutionary bluster in a country which cannot take much more because of the bloodbath imposed by the extreme left and the "extreme center." The time has come again to put our cards on the table and see the "profits" and losses of the spectacular revolutionary changes.

We hope that Ambassador Hinton's role will be completely constructive, that is, completely the opposite of that of Mr White.

FARN SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES STRATEGY AGAINST ARMY

PA202351 Paris AFP in Spanish 1919 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 20 Apr (AFP)--The Salvadoran guerrillas have again claimed that they are in control of several areas of the country. For the first time, they have also disclosed their strategy for the defense of these areas, in which, according to one of their spokesmen, they are already carrying out police and administrative functions.

According to Victor Guerrero, spokesman for the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN], one of the five member organizations of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the areas under insurgent control are located mainly in Morazan Department in the northeast and in the Guazapa Hills in the country's central region. The alleged control of territories by the Salvadoran guerrillas has always been denied by the government, which even last week claimed a victory in the Guazapa area.

However, during a telephone conversation with AFP, Guerrero voiced optimism about the development of the struggle. He did admit, however, the need to introduce some changes in the tactics of the guerrillas in view of the growing U.S. participation in El Salvador's civil war.

The FARN leader spoke of "areas under control" of the guerrillas protected by "relatively safe areas" and a "no man's land," all of which are supposed to be the main scenarios of the struggle for political control of the country.

He made the reference to the guerrilla strategy while commenting on what he described as the heavy toll of civilian casualties in the war between the army and the insurgents.

"The army launches its operations to clean up the occupied areas between 0500 and 0700, at which time it enters the area known as 'no man's land,' and the harassment begins," Guerrero said.

"When the troops manage to reach the 'relatively safe areas,' they find mines and traps similar to those used in the Vietnam war, which slow their advance. By that time, it begins to get dark and they have to pull back or face annihilation," Guerrero asserted.

"This way the army finds itself forced to resort to bombings and shelling, which cause many casualties among the civilian population and little harm to the guerrillas."

"This situation forces us to protect the civilian population as in San Lorenzo--a small town in San Vicente Department some 55 km east of San Salvador that was the scene of heavy clashes in early March--from which we had to evacuate 5,000 civilians," Guerrero said, adding that "this permitted the army to claim it had occupied our positions, which was absolutely false."

San Lorenzo became a partially destroyed ghost town after the clashes, but the guerrillas claim they have reoccupied their positions there following the army pullout.

According to Guerrero, the guerrillas are performing administrative and police duties in the "areas under guerrilla control" such as settling conflicts among peasants and even performing marriage ceremonies.

The FARN leader said that "our military plan is being carried out inexorably." He declined to set deadlines or talk about guerrilla offensives, however.

"We have even opened a new front in Villa Victoria, in Cabanas Department," some 90 km northeast of San Salvador, Guerrero said.

He also said that the North Americans have committed several errors in El Salvador which are similar to those that led to their defeat in Vietnam. "They launched a diplomatic offensive against the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries because of alleged meddling in El Salvador. However, since this is not true, they have not even succeeded in stopping our supply of weapons and ammunition."

"We must admit that imprialism's direct intervention has forced us to change our tactics.' As part of this change, our seizures of arms from the military forces have increased in these last few days."

Guerrero disclosed that the army has launched over 100 attacks against guerrilla positions in the country's central region in the last 3 months "but has not been able to prove it has defeated us."

80 DEAD, OVER 1,000 HURT DURING HOLY WEEK

PA202200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Apr (AFP)--The forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front have destroyed a cistern located on a road near Cerron Grande, the country's biggest hydroelectric plany located in the northern part of the country, it was learned here today in official circles.

The army also announced the discovery of a guerrilla camp near Guazapa, 40 km north of the capital, where "only weapons were found."

Meanwhile, according to preliminary reports, 80 people died and more than 1,000 were injured during Holy Week. Most of them were victims of the political violence currently rocking the country.

For their part, private business and government employees returned to work today after resting at the beaches during the holidays, which made many think that "nothing is happening here."

However, the armed clashes continue in the interior where, according to official sources, several policemen and military escorts were killed by the rebels.

FMLN STATION PROMOTES ANTI-IMPERIALIST 1 MAY DRIVE

PA201430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Radio Venceremos, signal of freedom of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], is promoting the drive to turn a combative 1 May into an anti-imperialist 1 May. The solidarity of the workers of the world with the working and struggling Salvadoran people will be demonstrated this 1 May.

Let's turn this 1 May into an international drive against intervention in El Salvador!

This 1 May, each worker should give $1 for El Salvador!

GUATEMALA

GROWING GUERRILLA MOVEMENT CHALLENGES REGIME

PA201717 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]...full of recreational places for the rich very near the village in which Indians live under the worst conditions of poverty. These two extremes constitute the site of and reason for the increasing guerrilla movement.

The government forces maintain control of the towns, but the rebels entrenched in the mountains already represent a serious threat for the conservative Guatemalan regime. An increasing number of Indians and villagers have begun seizing weapons and joining the guerrilla groups. According to reliable sources, the revolutionaries are well equipped and in some cases have been trained by Cubans.

By making a number of visits to the rural areas and holding orchestrated meetings, Guatemala's strongman, President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia, expects to regain the Indian peasants' confidence and support with a limited plan for the redistribution of land. Challenging Lucas Garcia's apparent confidence, government sources have admitted that they are concerned over the situation.

Guatemala is a country with many resources. Its agricultural exports have provided it with one of the most solid economies in Central America and now Guatemala is discovering oil.

The Carter administration suspended all arms shipments due to a report that Guatemala was one of the Latin American nations where human rights are not respected. The Guatemalan troops have been charged with massacring innocent villagers. Many Guatemalan towns no longer havepriests in their churches, primarily because they have become the target of the government's armed punishment groups.

Pressure on the Reagan administration has begun, either to justify the Guatemalan Government's anticommunist line or to enforce human rights.

39 KILLED IN ARMY-GUERRILLA CLASHES IN RURAL AREAS

PA201720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Apr (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that 39 persons were killed as a result of 4 clashes between the army and guerrillas during the Holy Week that ended yesterday. A total of 125 people were violently killed during Holy Week.

An army spokesman indicated that 28 guerrillas and 11 soldiers including an officer, were killed.

The first clash occurred on Wednesday in the rural area of Nebaj, El Quiche Department in northwestern Guatemala, where 18 guerrillas and 6 soldiers died.

On Good Friday, an army patrol was ambushed in a farm in Suchitepequez Department, southwest of the capital. Two subversives were killed and six soldiers were wounded.

Another armed clash occurred that same day in Nebaj. The military report indicated that five soldiers and several people "including subversives and residents" were killed.

HONDURAS

OVERFLIGHTS BY ALLEGED CUBAN HELICOPTERS REPORTED

PA201638 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] [Word indistinct] delegate in Islas de la Bahia, Capt Isidro (Prince), has reported that according to reports furnished by fishermen Antonio Velazquez and Eduardo Miller in the district of Barco Vilaria in Guanacas on 27 March 1981, eight helicopters and a gray and green airplane overflew the area at an altitude of 30 meters. They were coming from Cuba and going to Nicaragua. They flew back toward Cuba on 8 April 1981 over the same route.

The helicopters were mottled olive-drab in color.

NICARAGUA

RADIO SANDINO SEES LESSON IN BAY OF PIGS INCIDENT

PA210305 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Commentary: "20 Years after Bay of Pigs, Historical Victory of the People"]

[Text] The story of the Bay of Pigs, which was commemorated last Saturday as the 20th anniversary of imperialism's first major defeat on the American continent, constitutes an event of historic value for the people of Sandino, not only because of its significance as a triumphal milestone in the struggle of the brothers of the land of Jose Marti, but also because of the vast experience it offers us for the progress of our own struggle.

Because, as a nation already traveling the hazardous but happy road toward the construction of our own destiny, confronting the same threats and perils the common enemy places on our people's path to liberty, the Nicaraguan people find in the experiences of all the sister nations the landmarks that guide the strengthening and consolidation of its revolutionary conquests.

Because, as was pointed out by Commander Fidel Castro Ruz, commander in chief of the Cuban revolution and president of Cuba, at the main event in which the Cuban people observed the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Bay of Pigs, 19 April is a date that is unquestionably historical and which acquires increasing significance in our country, the continent and the revolutionary movement because the Bay of Pigs was not an isolated event; it was the culmination of the escalation of the aggression and hostile activities of Yankee imperialism against the newborn Cuban revolution with the intention of subverting it and reversing the process of national liberation which in those days was begun by the victorious Cuban people and their glorious triumphant revolution.

And it is the sequence of events that preceded U.S. imperialism's adventure at the Bay of Pigs that gives the people of Sandino and their revolution a valuable heritage of experience from which we must draw, a rich arsenal for the defense and consolidation of our process.

The plans against the Cuban people and their revolution began with threats accompanied by a great international campaign of slander and lies, backed--such rare coincidence--by the exploiting classes that had been dislodged from power and by that plague of petty politicians allied to imperialism who defied the revolution, organized counterrevolutionary groups, made plans to eliminate the leaders of the revolution and programmed the systematic sabotage in the interior of the nation against industry and the economy as a whole, as Commander Fidel Castro recalled in his speech.

This activity was accompanied by economic aggression, which reached the point of suppressing commercial sources, refusing petroleum supplies later, snatching away the sugar quota and, in the end, a rigorous and total economic blockade. At the same time, they attempted in every way to block the acquisition of arms for defense while fostering aid to the counterrevolutionary bands that began their priate attacks against the Cuban people.

Then came inter-American pressure and bribery to isolate Cuba, its expulsion from the OAS with the old song that socialism is incompatible with the inter-American system, when all that Cuba was doing up to then was complying with the task of implementing the Moncada program.

The Bay of Pigs was the last resort, the final attempt to destroy that revolution, a plan that was conceived and organized in the greatest secrecy, an operation enveloped in clandestinity and illegality. They used mercenary worms and even the Yankee navy. But the Cuban people, full of patriotism, courage and valor, confronted those enemies and defeated them with the shout: Fatherland or death. International solidarity was also a determining factor.

Twenty years after the Bay of Pigs, Yankee imperialism persists with the phobia that does not let its people learn the teachings of history. And those who do not learn from experience are doomed to suffer new defeats.

Our people share, with all its significance, the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Bay of Pigs and hold to its experiences as a heritage for their preparation to defend the fatherland and the people's Sandinist revolution.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES KILLED IN CLASH NEAR BORDER

PA202000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1842 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Managua, 20 Apr (LATIN-REUTER)--Eight rightwing guerrillas who crossed the Nicaraguan border from Honduras were killed yesterday in a fight with Sandinist government troops, a military spokesman announced today.

According to the spokesman, the troops did not sustain any casualties during the incident, which occurred in the border city of San Pedro del Norte, 250 km northeast of Managua.

The Sandinists, who seized power following a bloody civil war in 1979, claim that forces loyal to deceased former President Anastasio Somoza, who have sought refuge in Honduras, plan to return to Nicaragua.

DEPUTY MINISTER SPEAKS AT NONALIGNED MEETING

For a Managua International Service report on the remarks on U.S. policy with regard to Nicaragua made by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco at the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau conference on Namibia in Algiers, see page Q 8 of the North Africa section of the 20 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

COTTON HARVEST--The Department of Economic Studies of the National Cotton Enterprise has issued a press note in which it affirms that 92 percent of the cotton harvest is complete and gives details on the outlook for exportation and production for 1981. By 28 March 1981 the country's cotton gins had received 4,334,224.61 quintals or 92 percent of the harvest estimated to be 4,700,000 quintals. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Apr 81 p 5 PA]

FIDEL CASTRO MARKS GIRON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

FL200241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0137 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at ceremony marking 20th anniversary of victory at Playa Giron, held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Text] Distinguished guests, comrades of the party Central Committee, combatants and compatriots:

The date 19 April is an unquestionably historic date which gains increasinlgy more significance within our country, in our continent and in the revolutionary movement. Giron was not an isolated event. It was preceded by an infinite number of actions with which imperialism tried to destroy our revolution.

An entire arsenal of measures was used against our country. They began by suspending our commercial credits at the beginning of the revolution. Then, they suspended oil supplies. Later, they took away our sugar quota. And lastly, they imposed a rigorous and total economic blockade.

All of this was accompanied by a huge propaganda campaign against the Cuban revolution. Using the exploiting classes that had been removed from power and all that plague of petty politicians allied with imperialism who had been plundering our country, they organized hundreds of counterrevolutionary groups. I repeat, hundreds, they were in the hundreds.

They carried on a methodical plan to eliminate the leaders of the revolution. They planned the systematic development of sabotage in our country against industry, transportation and the economy in general.

They systematically organized a plan to deprive the country of doctors, technicians and skilled personnel in general. By all possible means they tried to obstruct our acquisition of arms for our defense. They initiated pirate attacks against our port installations. They promoted the creation of counterrevolutionary gangs in all the country's provinces, because there is frequent reference to Escambray. The gangs were organized in all the provinces, including the old Havana Province.

They introduced dozens upon dozens of tons of arms and explosives by sea and by air. The CIA pursued our diplomatic officials, seamen, technicians, foreign trade officials and so forth throughout the world, offering them huge sums to encourage defection.

They undertook a huge publicity campaign against the revolution throughout the world by using their powerful mass communications media. They moved diplomatically to try to isolate us and to impose on other U.S. allies and friendly countries the blockade against Cuba.

They used our sugar quota, taken away from this country, to bribe Latin American governments and thereby--and by the promise of credits--to isolate our country. They expelled us from the OAS. They adopted all types of agreements against Cuba, basing themselves on the principle that socialism was incompatible with the American system at a time when the socialist nature of the revolution still had not been proclaimed and we had limited ourselves to carrying out the Moncada program.

Giron was the last resort, the final blow with which they thought they would destroy that revolution which was resisting its destruction so much. The Giron plan was conceived much earlier, in the times of President Eisenhower. The operation, which was part of clandestine and all types of interventionist and illegal actions, was organized in the greatest secrecy.

The detailed plan consisted of a number of actions of a military nature, a landing operation in the Baracoa area on the night of 14 to 15 April. Mercenaries forces came very close to our coasts with the fundamental objective of distracting attention from the principal objective.

These forces did not land when they became aware that our troops had been alerted and were waiting for them. Otherwise, they would have suffered their first defeat on the night of 14 April.

The 15 April attack on our air force was for the purpose of totally eliminating it. They used treason and the element of surprise in the dawn hours, in the style of Pearl Harbor. and, in general, in a fascist style.

The landing of the principal forces on 17 April, the occupation of a strip of national territory difficult to retake, the establishment of a so-called provisional government--perhaps they even had given it the name of a revolutionary government--and lastly and by means of this pretext, to invite the OAS, in other words, to invite the United States to intervene in our country.

They supported these actions with other maneuvers. There were simulated landings on Cuba's northern coast late in the afternoon of 16 April. There were simulated landings north of Pinar del Rio on the night of 17 to 18 April. This was carried out with the U.S. Navy. At the same time, they surrounded our country in such a way that there were naval and air units, and 3 miles off Giron they concentrated their warships, their aircraft carriers with aircraft and Marine infantry abroad.

Unquestionably, they underestimated our people. They tried to surprise our people and take them unaware, demoralized. I do not believe that they believed, as it is said, and they would have to be extremely foolish to believe that there would be an uprising. They could not have been so blind to realities. In addition, the place selected [for the invasion] was not appropriate for that type of plan. It was clearly for the purpose of taking a strip of territory that was very difficult to retake because it was surrounded by sea and swamps.

It is said that the best strategists of the CIA, Pentagon and so forth were involved in the plan.

What factors determined the defeat of this entire program, this big plan? First of all, let us say the spirit of our people. The fact that our people were prepared to face that aggression. The militia units had been organized speedily. Our armed forces were being trained in an accelerated manner. Tens and tens of battalions were organized, more than 50 in Havana City alone. A rapid and accelerated program to train tank crews, artillerymen, infantry combatants and so forth was carried out.

Surveillance measures had been taken on all the country's coasts beginning several days before. Platoons had been deployed wherever there was a possibility of a landing in the country. We did not know then what strategy they would finally adopt, whether to attack with all those forces in one principal direction or to divide them so as to create many fronts.

There were some areas we were especially watching--the Escambray area, the Trinidad region where they had made so many efforts to develop the gangs. Forces of a certain strength had been deployed there. Obviously, although that had been a proper area for their plans, they gave it up.

The Isle of Pines had been strengthened. Precisely because of its distance from the rest of the island and the lack of a navy at that time, it should have been the object of attack and occupation, among other things, for the purpose of freeing the counterrevolutionary elements there, and also to carry out the same plan of establishing a provisional government.

When all these places were ruled out and the coasts were being watched, we considered the possibility they would attack through Playa Larga, in other words, Bahia de Cochino, because of its special characteristics. Platoons already had been deployed there on the coasts, as had been done throughout the rest of the country; and instructions already had been given to mobilize in that direction the battalions that had not taken other positions.

When the 15 April attack came, we then understood that the invasion was imminent and the country was completely mobilized. They destroyed a few planes but we still had more planes than pilots, and they were U.S. planes which the Batista government had received.

Therefore, when the attack came, all our forces were already mobilized. In the first hours of that morning it was difficult to determine if that was going to be the principal direction. It was determined that it was the principal direction when they dropped parachutists at dawn. Nevertheless, forces were being mobilized all morning in that direction. We succeeded in maintaining one of three access roads. They had succeeded in occupying the other two at dawn. They were roads easy to defend if they had artillery, tanks and an alleged air superiority.

The counterattack was organized rapidly as soon as it was confirmed that that was the principal direction to prevent at any cost that they occupy a piece of our national territory, install their government and request OAS and U.S. intervention. Actually, the phantom government had not time to land in Giron.

There was a lightning counterattack and there was fighting day and night for 68 consecutive hours. Our men actually did not have much experience in handling those new weapons but they had the determination, the courage and necessary spirit to face the enemy. They faced the enemy resolutely, then counterattacked and advanced.

The courage of our combatants was the fundamental factor which in that case made up for the lack of experience. The role of the small number of pilots we had unquestionably played a decisive role. [applause] One of the factors why they were unable to destroy the planes on 15 April was that the air bases had been reinforced earlier with antiaircraft batteries.

It has been said repeatedly that a plan had been canceled to attack again on the morning of 17 April, to attack the air bases and to destroy the few planes that were left or that we had. But the simple matter is that all the planes were in the air before the dawn of 17 April. Any attack would have been useless. The planes were in the air and on their way to Giron with a single objective: to sink the vessels. [applause]

The role of our planes was not to provide ground support to the ground forces arriving there because at the time the vital and fundamental thing was to destroy the expedition at sea. For that reason while the enemy planes were attacking our troops by employing the ruse of coming with Cuban insignias--the insignias of our Revolutionary Armed Forces and that was the reason they caused our first losses--our planes were decidedly heading toward the vessels. By 0500 all the vessels they had brought either had been sunk or dispersed. [applause]

Air support could be provided only around noon to a battalion so that it could move the 10 kilometers of road in the middle of the Cienaga.

Naturally, they had occupied an airfield through which they tried to supply their troops. But it was a battalion that could not fight because the vessel in which it was coming received a direct hit. [sentence as heard] [applause] Nevertheless, they were able to land the tanks, the parachutists and the rest of the battalions.

The role and participation of the tank crewmen, the artillerymen, the antiaircraft battery operators and of the infantry, of course, was outstanding. [applause] They were not intimidated by the presence of U.S. warships which at times were as close as 2 kilometers off the coast, [applause] or by the presence of U.S. aircraft. The truth is that the enemy was not even able to evacuate its mercenaries. [applause]

The entire expedition was taken prisoner and all the arms were seized [applause] in the brief period of 68 hours, from the moment the first mercenary arrived on the coast to the moment in which they were removed from Giron.

Much has been said and written about this and you have enough information about these factors which, as I mentioned, were of decisive importance. But international solidarity was also of decisive importance. [applause]

We recall the moving gesture of Gen Lazaro Cardenas who asked to come to our country [applause] to fight alongside us. But international solidarity was in evidence earlier than that. When we were trying to purchase arms in view of the approaching aggression, when our efforts to purchase arms in some of the so-called Western countries--so that the imperialists would not have the pretext that we were receiving socialist arms--came to naught, and when it was absolutely necessary that we purchase arms from other sources, we received--months, weeks before Giron--the first socialist arms. [applause] They came from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. [applause]

An important factor in the Giron victory was the change that had taken place in the correlation of forces in the world. The prestige of the USSR played an important role at the time. [applause] It had launched the first man into space around that time: [applause] the unforgettable voyage of the heroic cosmonaut, Yuriy Gagarin. [applause] The prompt and forceful statements of the Soviet Government were very important. [applause] They denounced the aggression and expressed their support and solidarity toward Cuba. [applause] This helped curb imperialist adventures. This helped curb the temptation to use their ships, their airplanes, and their navy. [applause] Of course, it would have amounted to another aggression because at the time they were discussing whether or not to do it there were no longer any mercenaries in Giron.

International solidarity with Cuba from communists all over the world and from all democratic and progressive forces played a very important role, [applause] because the mobilization of world opinion was also a restraint for the imperialists. And we cannot forget the massive demonstrations of the people of Uruguay, Chile and other Latin American countries [applause] the many demonstrations of solidarity which our people received.

But Giron became an obsession for the imperialists, a trauma from which they could not recover. They could not resign themselves to accepting Giron. And they began to harbor plans for direct aggression against our country. And this is important in understanding some historic episodes. The news we got and the clear evidence that imperialism did not resign itself to the existence of the revolution and that it was considering the idea of carrying out a direct aggression against Cuba was what determined Cuba's position in the agreements it reached with the Soviet Union to establish in our country medium-range nuclear missiles. [applause]

We knew that this measure would help put a definite end to the idea of a direct invasion of our country. The October crisis was indissolubly linked to the events in Giron. The solution to the crisis was achieved through the imperialist promise to give up the idea of an invasion of Cuba. [applause] The crisis was resolved but there was also a compromise on the part of the imperialists. Of course, the imperialists did not stop making all sorts of aggressive plans, harrassing our country, promoting, as usual, subversion, sabotage. They continued for a time to plan the assassination of leaders and we are not yet convinced that these plans have been completely discarded. At least, we have no evidence nor can we be certain that they would not be capable of reactivating them at any moment. They intensified the economic blockade and in some way or another they have tried to forget or pretend they have forgotten or evade the promises they made at the time of the October crisis.

What was the meaning of Giron? What was the meaning of that experience? First of all, it uncovered all the immorality and illegality of imperialist policy--how it was capable of resorting to all sorts of maneuvers, lies, intrigues, illegal actions against a small country to destroy its revolution. In recent days we talked about all that was published throughout the world following the shelling of the 16th, the notion that the airplanes were Cuban planes, that the pilots belonged to our armed forces.

They said this at the United Nations. They spread this all over the world. In the subsequent days, there were some people who became alarmed by the news reported by international agencies: Successful landing, militias uprising, forces closing in on Havana. They even talked about that. And Havana was never farther then. [laughter, applause] Except that now it is even farther away. [applause] They said these things around the world. It showed us how dirty, how unscrupulous and immoral the imperialist system was.

It showed us what a people can do when they know how to use available means. [applause] We had few airplanes and even fewer pilots. In fact those planes lacked parts. [laughter] This showed what the men were capable of doing, how they mounted the bombs, how they kept the plants flying. It is unbelievable what men can do when they use well the arms they have. [applause] They show that people who are determined to fight back cannot be defeated. Giron shows that as long as there is a single man or woman [applause] with a rifle in hand, the country cannot be occupied. [applause]

We know that the imperialists have many airplances, many B-26's, many destroyers and aircraft carriers, many bombs, a lot of technology and even nuclear weapons. But I say: As long as there is a single man or woman with rifle in hand [applause] none of that matters because we know what a determined man or woman with a rifle means. [applause]

And we say that a just idea is still more powerful when it is defended by a man holding a rifle in his hands. [applause] And that is who we are, millions of men defending a just idea and holding many rifles in our hands. [applause] For the first time in the history of U.S. imperialism, at Giron it was unable to impose its will on a nation of our continent.

Until that date our continent had experienced aggressions, intrusions, interventions, coups d'etat, imposed governments every time U.S. interests were affected. They dominated our continent through all those direct or indirect forms of intervention. They were unable to repeat the Guatemala action, the one they have used against many other countries. They did not resort to the coup d'etat because here we had a people's army. [applause] In short, they were unable to impose their will. And that was the first time in the history of our hemisphere, a history which is known and which deserves to be remembered because that history began when they took away more than half of Mexico's richest territories [applause] and has continued for decades with all types of aggressions in the Caribbean and Central American areas and in the rest of the hemisphere in a direct or indirect manner.

All that history of domination, without exception, ended at Playa Giron. At last, a nation, no matter how small, no matter how poor it was next to a powerful neighbor, was able to defend its sovereignty and independence, which was what the revolution meant to us. [applause] For the greatest glory of that small country, at the very moment the aggression began, the socialist nature of the revolution was proclaimed [applause] so that no one could say later on that it was a case of a betrayed people fighting against imperialism's mercenaries. And those were the worst kind of mercenaries.

That expedition represented a course in sociology and in Marxism-Leninism. [applause] If we wanted to know the role of the classes and the interests that were being defended, we could find in the [expeditionary] group the sons of the main landowners, property owners, bourgeoisie, leaders of their no-good political parties allied with the tyranny's torturers, henchmen and criminals. They had no hesitation in joining hands at Giron, and the statistics so demonstrate. On our side were workers, peasants, students and humble people. We should ask if there were any landowners, or property owners, or exploiters of the people among those who fell at Giron. But those differences mean a lot.

But as I said, a lot was learned at Giron and we mentioned Marxism-Leninsm and sociology. That was what our people learned. [talking to himself, Fidel says: "I have lost track of my idea," he mumbles something as he reads his notes] [applause and shouts of "Fidel"] I am returning to the essential idea. [laughter]

At Giron, the socialist nature of our revolution was proclaimed. At Giron, our party was practically forged. During those days we were trying to find a way to unite the revolutionary forces into a single organization, under a single leadership. Because of that, we can say that coinciding with that effort our party was forged. [applause] That is why 16 April is considered to be the anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist nature of our revolution and the founding of our party. [applause]

The advances made by our revolution and people since then have been great. We talked about it on 16 April. We mentioned how much our party has grown and developed over the past 20 years. The party now has more than 400,000 militants. Its youth organization now has more than 400,000 members. Our mass organizations--peasants, workers, women, students, Pioneers--have greatly grown, strengthened, developed and consolidated. Our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces have greatly grown and developed. [applause] Our combative Interior Ministry has gained a lot in experience. [applause]

Our people's achievements in the social and economic fields have been extraordinary. [applause] I am not going to repeat facts, because we spoke of them on the 16th. However, if what we have achieved has raised our hopes, what the future has in store for us is much more promising. [applause]

During these years, our people have been able to fulfill internationalist missions. [applause] We have helped other peoples attacked by imperialism, as in the cases of Angola and Ethiopia. [applause] However, during these years there has been a constant change in the balance of forces in the world. [applause] It has changed more and more in favor of socialism. [applause] Despite some betrayals and some defeats, no one can deny that the change has been continuously in favor of socialism. There have also been changes within our hemisphere. Other peoples have begun the path of revolution. We have, for example, the case of the Sandinist triumph in Nicaragua. [lengthy applause] It is especially recalled by the presence of the dear companero, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government National Reconstruction. [applause]

Today, imperialism has begun using against Nicaragua the same tactics it used against us, beginning with sabotage of the economy, suspension of credits, anti-Nicaragua propaganda campaigns, the deployment of Somozist mercenaries around Nicaragua and the establishment of Somozist training camps on U.S. territory.

At the same time, imperialism is arming and supporting the genocidal governments of El Salvador and Guatemala which have murdered tens of thousands of the best sons of those countries. Imperialism is again threatening our fatherland. Once again it is talking about naval blockades, it is talking about possible military aggressions against our country, forgetting Giron and forgetting the October crisis, [applause] and trying to avoid unavoidable international commitments.

That is why we are preparing. That is why we are obliged to make great efforts and to devote our multiple energies to production and defense. [applause] That is why these past few days, 20 years later, remind us of the days of Giron, when we were hastily organizing and training our fighters, our militia and our soldiers.

However, we have the experience of Giron clearly in mind. No one will be able to catch our country with its guard down or unprepared. [applause] As we said during the second congress, Cuba is a bone that is very hard to crack [applause]--that may become mortally stuck in the throat of the aggressors. [applause]

Also mistaken are those who imagine that socialism in our country can be weakened [applause], that we can be softened [applause], that we can be destroyed from within. [applause] The history of 20 years demonstrates the socialism is increasingly strong [applause] and that we will know how to learn from the experience of others: [applause] the experience of those who began by attacking the USSR, who began with anti-Sovietism and fell, hands and feet, into the arms of imperialism, [applause] or the experience of those who neglected the principles of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

We who have over 20 years of frontline struggle against imperialism know what internationalism means and what the friendship of the socialist camp has meant, especially what the friendship of the USSR [applause] has meant. [prolonged applause and cheers for the USSR]

In contrast to the history iniquities, aggressions, hostilities, blockades and so forth and the threats from imperialism, we have the beautiful history of our relations with the USSR, of the support received from the first moment, of the economic support, of the magnificent trade relations between our two countries. There has not been a single time in these 20 years in which we have needed something, in which we have requested something from the USSR and failed to obtain it. [applause]

In any terrain--for example, I mentioned that one of the first imperialist measures was to suspend our petroleum supply. They thought that with this they could strangle us. For more than 20 years, in spite of the energy crisis, the increasing fuel costs and the distances involved, we never had to stop a single machine for lack of Soviet fuel. [applause]

These relations between our countries have been truly fraternal, internationalist and exemplary. [applause] They have neither asked for anything in return, [applause]. Nor has the USSR cast the slightest shadow over the independence, sovereignty and dignity of our country. [applause and shots] How can we be anti-Soviet? We shall never forget international solidarity and principle. We shall never forget the strictest application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

As we said in our main report to congress, if these principles are applied with zeal, the revolution is invincible. [applause]

We have learned from our own mistakes, but we shall also learn from the mistakes of others. [applause] Therefore, those who think that socialism can be weakened in Cuba are dreaming idly. I think that our years of fighting firmly and with determination, the years we have confronted imperialism, give us the right to feel assured of the future of revolutionary ideas in our country. [applause]

In recent days we had to recall events of the past 20 years, and I have some ideas about them. I even noted them down in a little notebook [laughter] in order not to forget them. I think that they are important, because today we must know just how we stand regarding the basic problems of the world's peace and other things.

It was said that my speech of the 16th was moderate. Yes, it was deliberately moderate. This one can also be described as moderate. Imperialism follows hostile policies, weapons races, provocations and threats, not only toward Cuba but toward the socialist field and all the revolutionary movements.

However, all conscientious men on earth understand the great problems threatening the world, the poverty of thousands of millions of persons who live in parts of the so-called underdeveloped world, the energy and food crisis, the overpopulation existing in some areas, hunger, disease, ignorance and the growing environmental contamination of the air, rivers and waters. No arms policy, cold war and international tension can establish an adequate framework to solve these problems. As was said at the United Nations, bombs can kill the hungry, sick and ignorant, but the bombs cannot kill hunger, disease and ignorance. [applause]

The world more than ever needs peace, detente and international cooperation. Socialism, which seeks the welfare and progress of mankind, cannot be aggressive. It does not need an arms race or international tensions. On the contrary, every resource used to produce weapons must be taken from development. Those who know that the future belongs to them completely, cannot desire the destruction and death of humanity. [applause] We are a revolutionary people. We were not born as a result of submission or political dealings. We emerged from a struggle. We fought in 1868, 1895, 1933, in the Moncada, the Granma, the mountains and in Giron.

We are a people who owe a lot to internationalism. We also practice international solidarity. We can say that we are a fighting people, but we prefer the victories of peace and of creative work to victories of arms. [applause] We prefer the victories of each new factory that is built [applause], of each highway, each port, each school, each child center, each hospital, each polyclinic, each theater, each athletic field, each family housing building that is built. [applause]

We prefer to shed our sweat rather than to have to shed our blood. [applause] Giron makes us proud, but at the same time we are deeply hurt by the lives of over 150 compatriots who died in those days, the mutilated, the wounded because of the imperialist greed and its insatiable desire for domination and riches.

That is why we said on the 16th that we do not like to create conflicts or tensions, but that the United States is mistaken if it is returning to its old, stupid policy with regard to Cuba, if it believes that it can resolve its differences with Cuba with threats and aggressions. We do not tremble in the face of their threats and we do not fear their aggressions. [applause]

As revolutionaries, as patriots, as socialists, as internationalists, we want peace [applause] and we are aware of the need to fight for peace. [applause] But we are not and we will never be like the Christians of ancient Rome who meekly gave up their lives to their enemies. [applause] We are capable of fighting and we will fight with indomitable ferocity to defend our rights, our achievements, our future [applause], and the lives of the present and future generations and to defend our land, our skies, our flag and our freedom. [applause]

The revolution will never be crushed. [applause] It is invincible. [applause] Its work will be eternal. [applause] This is what we want to affirm, reaffirm and swear on this glorious 20th anniversary of Giron. [applause] Fatherland or death, we will win. [applause]

FOREIGN MINISTER HAILS RECENT NONALIGNED MEETING

FL201528 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has declared that the results of the recently held extraordinary meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Coordinating Bureau which examined the situation in Namibia clearly demonstrate the importance attributed to solidarity and friendship by member countries. Malmierca stated that the meeting had agreed to strenthen, broaden and develop the contribution of the nonaligned countries movement to make it possible for the Namibian people to gain their definitive and complete independence.

Malmierca departed Algiers bound for New York City where he and other ministers and representatives of nonaligned countries will participate in the extraordinary meeting of the UN Security Council due to begin tomorrow, which will examine the situation provoked by South Africa by refusing to accept the fact that it is illegally occupying Namibia. The group of African countries which requested this UN Secrutiy Council meeting is requesting the reinforcement of sanctions against the racist South African regime.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON TRADE WITH USSR

FL210055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The USSR's participation in Cuba's total market rose from 48 percent in 1975 to nearly 70 percent in 1980. This was reported in Havana by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz. Cabrizas Ruiz talked to PRENSA LATINA news agency about the signing of the Soviet-Cuban trade protocol for this year and for the 1981-85 period. Cabrizas Ruiz explained that these documents consolidate mutually advantageous relations in accordance with the policies of the two governments. He added that in the past 5 years, Cuba supplied the USSR with 5.5 million metric tons of sugar, more than the previous 5-year period [sentence as heard]. The USSR, meantime, increased shipments of petroleum and byproducts, fertilizers, rolled steel, pig iron, prepared timber, paper and cardboard, wheat, wheat flour, machinery and equipment.

The foreign trade minister stressed that even when the 1981 protocol does not include new exportable funds, the document falls within the framework of Cuba's policy of diversification. This will have particular importance toward the end of the present 5-year period when some of the large investments will begin to mature and bear fruit. In addition to raw sugar, sulphur and nickel sinter and oxide, Cuban export of fresh citrus fruits, juice concentrate and fruit juices, candy, honey, liquor and rum have begun to acquire some importance.

Since the triumph of the revolution, economic cooperation plays a decisive role in Cuba's economic development, Ricardo Cabrizas emphasized.

SOCIALIST AMBASSADORS VISIT SOVIET SHIP IN HAVANA

FL210236 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The ambassadors of socialist countries accredited to our country today visited the flagship of the Soviet naval detachment in Havana. Vice Adm V.A. Samoylov, first deputy commander of the Black Sea Fleet, received the visitors and gave them a detailed explanation of the ship's characteristics. The socialist representatives toured the ship and were able to see its combat potential and the modern technical conditions of the detachment.

DPRK Ambassador Yi In-chun gave thanks for the invitation on behalf of the diplomatic corps and highlighted the importance of socialist unity in the struggle for peace.

WPC PRESIDENT CRITICIZES REAGAN VIEW OF TERRORISM

FL210158 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] The president of the World Peace Council, [WPC], Romesh Chandra, held a press conference today.

[Begin recording in English with consecutive Spanish translation; in progress] That the policies of the Reagan administration have greatly increased the danger of war. At the same time, there is a sharp increase in the conspiracies, intervention, aggressions by imperialism against the sovereignty and independence of many countries. In Africa, for instance, Reagan has said that the terrorists are the ones fighting for freedom. The Palestinians are the terrorists. The people of El Savador fighting against the military junta are terrorists. But it is quite clear to us who the terrorists are. The terrorists are the imperialists and reactionaries.

Fidel, as you know, is one of the outstanding personalities in the peace movement. We are very proud of his support for the WPC. [end recording]